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Library

CRAMLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL

REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR 1911,

OF THE

Medical Officers of Health

(Dr. ROBERT ANDERSON)

AND

(Dr. JAMES ANDERSON),

Including the Report of

The Inspector of Nuisances

(WM. J. COULSON).

Morpeth.

PRINTED AT THE "HERALD" OFFICE, BRIDGE STREET.

1912.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, CRAMLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having resigned the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Cramlington, as from September 30th, 1911, I beg to forward you the following Report for the previous 9 months of the year.

During this period 81 deaths of inhabitants were registered in and beyond the district—42 males and 39 females.

According to the Census returns (1911), the population of the district is given at 6,376, which shows a probable annual mortality of practically 100, equal to a death-rate of 15.6 per thousand per annum, or of 12.3 per thousand for the period of 9 months.

The rate for the year 1910 was 11.9, on an estimated population of 6,850.

The number of births registered during the 9 months has been 138, 79 boys and 59 girls, giving a birth-rate for this period of 21.6 per thousand of the population.

Infant Mortality.—Twenty-three deaths of infants under 1 year have taken place during the 9 months of 1911, on a population of 6,376.

The mortality of infants for this period is at the rate of 166.6 per thousand births registered, and a probable rate for the year of 200 per 1,000 births. The average annual rate during the last 5 years has been 142.2. The different causes of death are shown in Table IV., accompanying this Report.

It is gratifying to note that, notwithstanding the extremely high temperature which prevailed during the summer months, and there was such a prevalence of diarrhœa and enteritis throughout the country, though only 7 deaths are attributed to these diseases in this district. These diseases no doubt prevailed to a large extent, but the mortality is very much less than has been experienced in many previous years, being only 3.6 of the total mortality for the 9 months, and less than one-third of the total infant mortality. No deaths at this age have been caused by any form of infectious disease.

Infectious Disease.—Forty-two cases of notifiable infectious disease have been notified during the 9 months, viz. :—

Diphtheria.—Only 2 cases have been notified, and were of a favourable character. There were no deaths, and the antitoxin treatment has been again successful.

Erysipelas.—Three cases of this disease were notified, which were of the usual mild nature. There were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever.—A total of 33 cases of Scarlet Fever have been notified since January 1st. They have all been of a mild character, and no deaths have occurred. Twenty-three of the cases appeared at Shankhouse, beginning on January 1st, and 10 isolated cases were notified from East Cramlington (5), High Pit (2), and Cramlington Village (3). Cases were still appearing at the end of September.

Enteric Fever.—Only one case of Enteric Fever occurred at East Cramlington in September, and made a good recovery. It was not removed to hospital.

Phthisis. — Three cases were brought under notice, two of which occurred at Cramlington Village, and proved fatal; the other in the Workhouse, which so far survives.

With the exception of these cases and one attributed to Influenza, no deaths have taken place from infectious disease during the 9 months, which is a very satisfactory record for this district.

All other matters connected with the sanitation of the district continue in the same condition as fully reported in my Annual Report for 1910.

The general mortality of 81 for the 9 months of the year is, on the whole, satisfactory, although with the figures of the Census returns (6,376) it means a higher death-rate for the year.

In bidding an official farewell to the present members of the Council and other officials, I have to thank them for their unvarying kindness and courtesy at all times during my tenure of office in all our business relations, and to express the hope that Public Health matters will continue to be always in such hands, and that my successor will enjoy the same pleasure in the execution of his duties that I have experienced during the last 28½ years.

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. ANDERSON, M.D.

Gateshead, November 9th, 1911.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous years.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Numb'r	Nett.						Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
			Numb'r	Rate.	Numb'r	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	6700		156	23·2	99	14·7			22	141·0	99	14·7
1907	6800		192	28·2	92	13·5			26	136·4	92	13·5
1908	6800		201	29·5	100	14·7			36	179·1	100	14·7
1909	6800		178	26·1	91	13·3			26	146·0	91	13·3
1910	6850		193	28·4	82	11·9			21	108·8	82	11·9
1911	6376	9 months	138	21·6	79	12·3		2	23	166·6	81	12·7

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 3,583. Total population at all ages, 6,376 (1911).
Number of inhabited houses, 1,360 (1901). Average number of persons per house, 5 (1901).

TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1911.

Notifiable Disease.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.					TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At ages—Years.							Shankhouse.	East Cramlington.	Cramlington Village.	High Pit.	Workhouse.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upward						
Small-pox														
Cholera														
Diphtheria including Membranous croup	2			2								2		
Erysipelas	3				1			1	2	1				
Scarlet fever	33		14	18	1				23	5	3	2		
Typhus Fever														
Enteric fever	1					1				1				
Puerperal fever ...														
Phthisis — Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908.														
Phthisis — Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911.	3					1	2				2		1	
Phthisis — Others														
Totals	42		14	20	2	2	2	1	25	7	5	4	1	

Isolation Hospital—Name and situation: Fever Hospital, High Pit. Total available beds, 10.
Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 2.

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1911.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the district.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
All causes { Certified / Uncertified	81	23	2				9	17	30	0
Enteric Fever										
Small-pox										
Measles										
Scarlet Fever										
Whooping-Cough										
Diphtheria and Croup										
Influenza	1								1	
Erysipelas										
Cerebro-Spinal Fever										
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	2						1	1		
Tuberculous Meningitis										
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1							1		
Rheumatic Fever	1						1			
Cancer, malignant disease	9						1	3	5	
Bronchitis	9	3	1					1	4	
Broncho-Pneumonia	4	2	1						1	
Pneumonia (all other forms)										
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	1							1		
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	9	7							2	
Appendicitis & Typhlitis										
Alcoholism										
Cirrhosis of Liver	2								2	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	1							1		
Puerperal Fever										
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	2						2			
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	8	8								
Violent Deaths, Excluding Suicide	1						1			
Suicides										
Apoplexy	10							4	6	
Heart Disease	3						1	1	1	
Other Defined Diseases	10	4					1	4	1	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	7						1		7	
	81	23	2				9	17	30	

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1911. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All causes { Certified	5		1	1	7	5	4	7		23
All causes { Uncertified										0
Small-pox										
Chicken-pox										
Measles										
Scarlet Fever										
Diphtheria and Croup										
Whooping-cough										
Diarrhœa				1						1
Enteritis							3	3		6
Tuberculosis Meningitis										
Abdominal Tuberculosis										
Other Tuberculosis Diseases										
Congenital Malformations										
Premature Birth	4					2				6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus				1		1				2
Atelectasis										
Injury at birth										
Erysipelas										
Syphilis										
Rickets										
Meningitis (not Tuberculous										
Convulsions	1		2	1						4
Gastritis										
Laryngitis										
Bronchitis								2		2
Pneumonia (all forms)								2		2
Suffocation, overlying										
Other causes										
Total	5		2	3		3	3	7		23

Nett Births in the year { legitimate, 138. illegitimate, 0.

Nett Deaths in the year { legitimate Infants, 23. illegitimate Infants, 0.

REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Cramlington for the period from October 1st to December 31st, 1911.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CRAMLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to present the Report for the part of the year 1911 during which I have acted as Medical Officer of Health; that is, from October 1st to December 31st, 1911.

Area.—The area of the district is 3,583 acres.

Population.—The population, according to the Census of 1911 is 6,376, a decrease upon the estimated population at the middle of 1910 of 474.

On the population according to the Census of 1911 the various rates are calculated. Table I. gives the vital statistics for the whole year, while the other Tables give the statistics for the last quarter of the year. The population of the various sub-districts is given in the Table on Page 12 of this Report.

Births.—The Births registered in the district during the whole year numbered 169. There were no transferable births, so that 169 is the corrected number. The birth-rate, calculated on that number, is per 1,000 population 26.5, which is .79 below the average of the previous 5 years, which was 27.09. The actual number of births is the lowest since 1906, when it was 156.

Deaths.—The Deaths registered in the district during 1911 numbered 97. After correcting this number through the information supplied by the Registrar-General relating to transferable deaths, the number of deaths belonging to the district was 101. The death-rate, calculated on the last-mentioned number, was for the whole district 15.8, which is the highest during the past 6 years. This fact is to a certain extent explained by the fact that the estimated population since 1906 was much larger than it proved to be when the Census was taken, and also by the prevalence during the year of dry, hot weather, which caused a great increase in

disease peculiarly prevalent in the summer season. This year also allowance must be made for the fact that deaths of people who are resident in the district, but which take place in other districts, are now numbered as if they took place in the district. This, of course, has increased the actual number of deaths, and as a consequence the death-rate.

Although comparing unfavourably with the death-rate for 1910, which was exceptionally low, the death-rate of 15.8 is by no means unsatisfactory.

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths occurring in infants under 1 year of age was 27, equal to a death-rate at this age period per 1,000 births of 160.0.

I have no record of the number of deaths occurring under 5 years for the whole year. During the last quarter of the year there were 5 deaths at this age period.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.—The seven principal Zymotic Diseases upon which the zymotic death-rate is calculated are Enteric Fever (including Continued Fever and Relapsing Fever), Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa (including infant deaths from Enteritis and Gastritis).

The deaths occurring from the diseases enumerated above during the last quarter of the year numbered 2, one each from Diphtheria and Enteritis. The zymotic death-rate per 1,000 population was during this period 3.1. As I have no statistics for previous years, I am unable to compare this rate with other years.

Phthisis.—The number of deaths from Phthisis was 1, the death-rate per 1,000 of the population being .1.

Deaths from Diseases of the Respiratory System (excluding Phthisis).—Two deaths were caused by diseases of this class, viz.:—1 from Broncho-Pneumonia and 1 from Pleuro-pnuemonia. The respiratory death-rate was .3 per 1,000 population.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.—The notifiable infectious diseases which occurred during the period were Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Erysipelas.

Enteric Fever.—One case of Enteric Fever occurred in Shankhouse in October. There was nothing in the surroundings to account for it. The patient was removed to hospital, and there were no more cases.

Two cases occurred in High Pit in December. They were both removed to hospital. The cause appeared to be two faulty sinks, which were completely stopped up. They were immediately cleaned out, and there were no more cases. There were no deaths.

Diphtheria.—One case occurred in November in High Pit. It was removed to hospital. Two cases occurred in November also, in East Cramlington. These cases probably were conveyed by personal contact either at school or at home. There was nothing in the Milk Supply to account for them. All the cases were treated by Antitoxin, supplied by the Sanitary Authority, with very satisfactory results in two of the cases. One case died.

Scarlet Fever.—Shankhouse.—Eight cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in Shankhouse in October and Six in November.

Cramlington Village.—One case occurred in Cramlington Village in December.

East Cramlington.—One case occurred in October and Two in December.

South Cramlington.—One case occurred in October and Two in November.

High Pit.—One case occurred in October.

The total number of cases of Scarlet Fever during the period was 22. There were no fatal cases.

This disease was the only one that reached to the seriousness of an epidemic, and during the period treated of it was only part of the epidemic that had been prevalent during the earlier part of the year. It was undoubtedly spread to other districts from Shankhouse by personal contact. The schools were not closed during the epidemic.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.—The only Non-Notifiable Infectious Disease that seemed to be at all prevalent during the period was Influenza, which occurred all through the district. There were no deaths from any of the Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases. No information reached the M.O.H. from the Head Teachers or from the Medical Inspector or the School Attendance Officer. No information was sent to any of those officials except indirectly when children in infected houses were prevented from attending school.

School Closure was not resorted to on account of any Infectious Disease.

The following Table gives for each sub-division of the district the Population, the Births, and Birth-rate, and the various mortality rates, and also the numbers of cases of Infectious Disease notified and the attack rate per 1,000 of the population of the infectious diseases.

Sub-districts.	Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Infant Deaths.		Zymotic Deaths.		Notifications of Infections diseases	
		No.	Rate per 1000 pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 births.	No.	Rate per 1000 pop.	No.	Attack rate per 1000 pop.
Shankhouse	1455	4	2·7	5	3·4					16	10·9
Cramlington Village	1288	8	6·2	2	1·5					1	·7
East Cramlington	1066	5	4·6	4	3·7	1	200	1	·9	6	5·6
West Cramlington	731	2	2·7	2	2·7						
High Pit, Terrace Row	1475	6	4	7	4·7	2	333·3			4	2·7
South Cramlington	361	6	16·3	1	2·7	1	166	1	2·7	3	8·3
Whole District	6376	31	4·8	21	3·2	4	122	2	·31	30	4·7

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Physical Features.—The district lies from 120 to 265 feet above sea level. It is entirely agricultural land, partly grass and partly tillage. The soil is clay, and coal is worked all over the district.

Social Conditions.—The inhabitants are principally coal miners and their dependents. Coal mining is the staple industry. Work is very regular, and as a consequence there is no great poverty in the district. The amount of poor relief granted during the quarter was about £52, being equal to less than 2d. per head of the population.

Gratuitous Medical Relief is, as a rule, only resorted to in serious cases, which require either operation or the advice of specialists. This is got chiefly at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. All the miners subscribe to the funds of this institution.

Poor Law cases are, of course, admitted when necessary to the Union Hospital, North Shields.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Housing Conditions.—Generally speaking, the Housing Conditions are fair. There are still some back to back houses belonging to the Colliery Company, in which the ventilation is unsatisfactory. These, however, are being gradually done away with, and houses of a much newer type built in their stead. In West Cramlington especially the houses are low, and should have their roofs raised, so as to give better bedroom accommodation upstairs.

Many of the houses, especially among the older class, are damp. This, however, is a fault which cannot well be remedied in these houses, as they were built without any damp course, and the sub-soil being clay, renders the foundations damp.

The majority of the houses are sewered, but there are still a few open channels, which ought to be done away with.

The water supply is sufficient and of good quality. Most of the yards are paved. There are some, however, which are not. These should be attended to. The ventilation, except in the case of the back to back houses, is quite satisfactory, there being plenty of open space about the houses.

Water Supply.—The water for the district is supplied from the Tynemouth Corporation Waterworks, Font Burn. It is quite sufficient in quantity, and of good quality. The supply is constant, being taken direct from the mains. There is no possibility of contamination, and, so far as is known, the water is not plumbo-solvent. There is no necessity for storage of water.

Rivers and Streams.—The Horton Burn is polluted with Sewage and Coal Washings. The Council is considering a scheme of sewage disposal which will remedy this pollution.

The Burn at East Cramlington is also polluted with Coal Washings. The Coal Company is, however, providing settling tanks of their own to try and remedy this.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.—The arrangements for the disposal of sewage, waste water, and roof and surface water are conjoined. Everything goes into the Sewage System. Most of the houses are sewered, although there are a few open channels for the surface water.

Sewage Arrangements.—CRAMLINGTON VILLAGE.—The sewage from this district is treated at the disposal works, which consist of a continual distribution system of filter beds.

STATION TERRACE.—This district has a similar system in Crowhall Lane.

HIGH PIT, TERRACE ROW, AND EAST CRAMLINGTON.—This district has a similar system of disposal at East Cramlington.

SHANKHOUSE.—The sewage from this district is conveyed to a system of settling tanks, and the effluent is discharged into the Horton Burn. The Council, after the pending change in the district, will set on foot a new scheme of treating the sewage of this part of their district.

WEST CRAMLINGTON.—The sewage is discharged into the West Cramlington Burn. This is also waiting a new scheme.

Closet Accommodation.—The numbers of the different varieties of closets, etc., are as follows :—

Midden Privies	1035
Ash Closets	294
Pail Closets	3
Water Closets	47

During the year 3 Midden Privies have been converted into Water Closets. The houses newly built have been supplied either with Water Closets or with Ash Closets.

Scavenging.—The refuse from houses and the privies is partly disposed of to farmers and partly "tipped." The situation of the tips is as follows :—

Shankhouse.—2, between 300 and 400 yards from nearest house.
Klondyke.—1, 130 yards from nearest house.
West Cramlington.—1, 200 yards from nearest house.
East Cramlington.—1, 100 yards from nearest house.

There is exceedingly great difficulty in getting land for this purpose. That is the reason for one of the tips being too near the houses. However, during the whole year only one complaint was received by the Sanitary Inspector about the smell.

The method of removing the refuse is as follows :—The Council contracts for the team labour, and the manual labour is provided by the Council's own workmen. The refuse is removed by day in open carts. In Cramlington, Klondyke, and Station Terrace the removal takes place weekly. This is also done wherever it is necessary owing to the population. In some parts the removal takes place fortnightly, and in some cases where the population is not so concentrated and the closets are at a greater distance from the house it is done every three weeks.

There have been no complaints during the year as to the scavenging being done insufficiently.

During the year 11,000 loads were removed.

Sanitary Inspection of District.—The report of the Sanitary Inspector is appended. It shows the number of Inspections made, the number of nuisances found and the action taken, with the result thereof.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Slaughter-houses.—There are two slaughter-houses in the district, both belonging to Cramlington Co-operative Society Co., Ltd. Neither of them is either "Registered or Licensed."

During the quarter 14 visits were paid. They were found in a clean and well-conducted condition. The only complaint was that one was in part improperly ventilated. This was at once attended to.

There are no Byelaws in force, but the Council is at present considering the advisability of adopting the Model Byelaws of the Local Government Board.

Common Lodging-houses.—There are no Common Lodging-houses in the district.

Offensive Trades.—The only Offensive Trade carried on is that of Tripe Boiler. There are two establishments of this kind, both belonging to the Cramlington Co-operative Society Co., Ltd. They are both properly carried on. There have been no complaints.

Schools.—There are 4 Public Elementary Schools in the district. Two of them have Pail Closets. Generally speaking, the Sanitary Condition is good. The Water Supply is that of the district, and is of good quality and sufficient in quantity.

No action has been taken during the quarter in respect to the health of the scholars, and no reports have been made of any insanitary condition. As regards Infectious Disease, no closure of any of the schools has taken place. Individual children have been excluded from school in the case of infected houses.

FOOD.

Milk.—The Milk supply is good. There are 7 Cowsheds and 1 Milkshop on the register. All are inspected regularly. There have been 2 Contraventions of the Regulations. In both cases Informal Notices were served, and the matters were satisfactorily attended to.

There has not been found any connection between the Milk Supplies and any of the outbreaks of Infectious Disease.

There has been no need to take any action with respect to Tuberculous Milk.

Other Foods.—No Unsound Food has been found. The sanitary condition of the premises where food is prepared, stored, or exposed for sale is good. The condition of the Bakehouses is good. There are no underground bakehouses. The slaughter-houses and the meat exposed for sale are inspected regularly, and the condition of the slaughter-houses has always been found to be good. No carcases, etc., have been condemned for Tuberculosis.

No action has been taken in relation to all the foregoing headings under Sections 116-119 Public Health Act, 1875.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—No samples have been taken under these Acts. There are no special questions either receiving or requiring attention.

HOUSING.

Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, 1910.—No action has been taken in accordance with these regulations. The Council resolved that nothing was to be done until the Board came to a decision as to the division of Tynemouth Rural District Council, and until under that decision it was settled what part, if any, was to be added to the Cramlington District.

No officer has consequently been appointed to undertake the regular inspection of the houses in the district.

The number of houses for artisans and labourers is quite adequate. There is very little overcrowding. There is plenty of open space about the houses, and the surroundings are, as a rule, clean. The only defect of importance is the condition of some of the back streets, which require attending to. However, this is being gradually done.

The erection of new houses is carefully supervised by the Surveyor, and the Byelaws with respect to New Streets and Buildings which have only been in force six months, will be carefully enforced.

Workshops, etc.—These have all been inspected regularly during the period. No defects have been found. There were 14 Inspections of Factories and Workshops.

There is no home work carried on. The number of Registered Workshops is 9. For details see Form 572 attached to this report.

Sanitary Administration of the District.—The work of the Inspector of Nuisances is carefully and conscientiously carried on by the present officer. His inspections are regularly and systematically made, and any question which requires the attention of the M.O.H. is immediately referred to him. The Hospital for Infectious Diseases is under the charge of the Council, and admission is given by the M.O.H., in the necessary cases on reference by the Medical Practitioner in attendance on the patient. The M.O.H. does not have anything further to do with the patient, who continues to be attended by his or her own doctor. The M.O.H., however, dismisses the patient on recovery. There is 1 Hospital, with a minimum of 10 Beds. Two diseases can be concurrently treated.

During the period 4 cases were treated in the Hospital, viz.:—3 of Enteric Fever and 1 of Diphtheria. All the cases recovered.

The only adoptive Act in force is the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Byelaws and Regulations are in force in the district:—

1. With respect to the cleansing of Footways and Pavements and the Cleansing of Cesspools.
2. With respect to Nuisances.
3. With respect to New Streets and Buildings.

These all date from September, 1911.

4. With respect to Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops.

These date from November 5th, 1906.

The Council is at present considering the question of Byelaws for the Regulation of Slaughter-houses.

Bacteriological Work.—In 3 cases of Diphtheria, swabs were sent for Bacteriological examination, both for diagnostic purposes and before dismissing one case from hospital. This work is done free of charge through the County Council of Northumberland.

There has been no analysis of food or water during the period.

Tuberculosis.—There were no notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the period.

There is no Sanatorium or Hospital Accommodation in the district. Any cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have hitherto been sent to the Sanatorium at Barrasford, where the charge is £2 2s. per week. One case of Tuberculosis died in the Union Workhouse Hospital, where pauper cases would have to be sent as a matter of practice.

Investigation of Other Diseases.—With the exception of the routine investigation in cases of Infectious Disease, there has been no need for any extra enquiries. The general health of the district has been very satisfactory. There has been no prevalence of any one particular disease, nor have any of them seemed to depend on any conditions capable of removal or improvement. As far as is known, there have been few cases of Diarrhœa during the period. There is no knowledge of the prevalence of Rickets or Acute Rheumatism. There were no cases of Food Poisoning.

Disinfection.—This is carefully carried out by the Sanitary Inspector after cases of Infectious Disease. All cases are reported to him by the M.O.H. immediately on notification. It is not done after cases of non-notifiable disease, but would be done after cases of Phthisis or after cases of Measles whenever these cases occur.

There is no apparatus available, nor is there a steam disinfector for the bulky articles.

The method adopted is for the Inspector to disinfect the house with Formaldehyde vapour. The clothes are washed by the people themselves in disinfectant supplied by the Inspector.

Means for Preventing Mortality in Children and Child-birth.—The Notification of Births Act is in force, and the District Nurses, of whom there are 3, act as Health Visitors. Most of the cases of child-birth they themselves attend in the course of their duties as Nurses. Other cases are reported to them by the M.O.H., and are visited by them regularly and systematically. The work is well carried out, and with good results.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Housing.—There is no need for increased accommodation for the working classes. 19 new houses have been built during the year, and 9 have been improved. The owners of 55 back to back houses have promised to demolish them and build new brick houses to replace them.

Drainage and Sewerage.—No new sewers have been laid during the year, all the new houses having been built in an area previously sewered. They have, however, been provided with drains.

Sanitary Accommodation.—3 Midden Privies have been converted into Water-closets.

Byelaws and Regulations.—New Byelaws with respect to the Cleansing of Footways and Pavements and the Cleansing of Cesspools have been adopted during the year.

Streets and Roads.—The improvement in the Back Streets is going on slowly.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.

1. Housing Conditions.—Some of the old houses belonging to the Colliery Company require improvement. The back to back houses should be abolished, and in some cases they require raising of the roof to increase the bedroom space. Some of the floors should also be relaid.

2. Sewerage and House Drainage.—Covered house drains should be laid in Klondyke instead of open channels.

3. Paving of Yards.—A number of yards still require to be paved.

4. Roads and Footpaths.—A number of the roads and back streets require to be attended to by the owners of property.

5. Middens and Privies.—A number of these are too large, and are open.

6. Disposal of Refuse.—There is great difficulty in getting land for this purpose. As a consequence some of the "tips" are too near the houses.

In conclusion, I wish to record my high opinion of the work of the Sanitary Inspector, and my thanks to him for the great assistance he has given me on many occasions.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

JAMES ANDERSON,

M.A., M.B., C.M., B.Hy.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to to middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
			Nett.						Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Uncorrected Numb'r	Numb'r	Rate.	Numb'r	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Number.	Rate per 1.000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	6700		156	23·2	99	14·7						
1907	6800		192	28 2	92	13·5			22	141·0	99	14·7
1908	6800		201	29·5	100	14·7			26	136·4	92	13·5
1909	6800		178	26·1	91	13·3			36	179·1	100	14·7
1910	6850		193	28·4	82	11·9			26	146·0	91	13·3
									21	108·8	82	11·9
1911	6376	169	169	26·5	97	15 2	1	5	27	160·0	101	15·8

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) } 3583.

Total population at all ages—6376.
Number of inhabited houses—1457.
Average number of persons per house—4·3.
} At Census of 1911.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911, from October 1st, to December 31st.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified.								Total cases notified in each locality.						Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages.	Under 1 year	1 to 5 yrs.	5 to 15 yrs.	15 to 25 yrs.	25 to 45 yrs.	45 to 65 yrs.	65 yrs and upwards.	Shankhouse.	Cramlington	East Cramlington.	West Cramlington.	High Pit & Terrace Row	South Cramlington.	
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	3			3							2		1		1
Frysipelas ..	2		1		1				1		1				
Scarlet Fever ...	22	1	7	14					14	1	3		1	3	
Enteric Fever ...	3			1	1	1			1				2		3
Totals	30	1	8	18	2	1			16	1	6		4	3	4

Isolation Hospital— Name and Situation } Cramlington Fever Hospital. Cramlington High Pit.

Total available beds—10. Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated—2.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and ages at. death during year 1911, from October 1st to December 31st.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes { Certified Uncertified	20	4		1	2	1	2	7	3	
Enteric Fever										
Small Pox										
Measles										
Scarlet Fever										
Whooping Cough										
Diphtheria and Croup	1				1					
Influenza										
Erysipelas										
Cerebro-Spinal Fever										
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	1									
Tuberculous Meningitis	1			1				1		
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...										
Rheumatic Fever										
Cancer, malignant disease ...										
Bronchitis										
Broncho-Pneumonia	1	1								
Pneumonia (all other forms) ..	1							1		
Other diseases of Respiratory organs										
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	1	1								
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...										
Alcoholism										
Cirrhosis of Liver										
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	2				1			1		
Puerperal Fever										
Other Accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1						1			
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	2	2								
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide										
Suicides										
Heart Disease	4						1	3		
Apoplexy	1							1		
Other Defined Diseases	4					1			3	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...										
	20	4		1	2	1	2	7	3	

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY FROM OCTOBER 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1911.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Uuder 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes { Certified	1	1			2	1		1		4
All Causes { Uncertified										0
Diarrhœa										
Enteritis								1		1
Premature Birth	1	1			2					2
Pneumonia (all forms)						1				1
Other causes										

Nett Births in the Quarter { legitimate, 31. illegitimate, 0.

Nett Deaths in the Quarter { legitimate infants, 4. illegitimate infants, 0.

PHTHISIS : Sanatorium and Hospital Accommodation.

Classes for which accommodation is provided.	By whom provided.	Where situated.	Total number of Beds.	How are patients selected.	Are patients under the care of a resident Medical Officer?	What charge if any, is made for the use of Beds.	Do the Sanitary Authority use—(1) their Isolation Hospital, or (2) their Smallpox Hospital, for cases of Phthisis?	Do the Sanitary Authority reserve Beds in any Phthisis Sanatorium: If so, how many, and in what Sanatorium?	Do the Sanitary Authority provide portable open-air Shelters or Tents?
Early cases									
Intermediate cases								No	No
Advanced cases									

Have the Council, or any Private Body, provided Dispensary; if so, give particulars?—No.

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections. 2	Written Notices. 3	Prosecutions. 4
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	14		
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	14	Nil	Nil
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)			
Total	28	Nil	Nil

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. 1	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. 5
	Found. 2	Remedied. 3	Referred to H.M. Inspector. 4	
Nuisances under the Public Health Act :—				
Want of Cleanliness				
Want of Ventilation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding				
Want of Drainage of Floors ...				
Other Nuisances				
Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient ... / unsuitable or defective / not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

3.—HOME WORK. Nil.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. 1		Number. 2
Blacksmith's Shop	All belonging to Cramlington Co-operative Society, Ltd.	1
Joiner's Shop ...		1
Boot Factory ...		1
Plumber's Shop ...		1
Painter's Shop ...		1
Bakehouse ...		1
Tailor's Shop ...		1
Stocking Factory...		1
Brick Factory belonging to Cramlington Coal Co., Ltd.		1
Total number of workshops on Register ...		9

5.—OTHER MATTERS. Nil.

CRAMLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Inspector of Nuisances 1st Annual Report and Tabulated Statement,

as required by the Local Government Order of December 13th, 1910, for the year ending December 31st, 1911.

Total Number of Inspections *	1,541	Total Number of Notices	560
Number of Informal Notices sent out	544	Number of Notices complied with to date ...	363
,, Statutory Notices sent out... ...	16	,, ,, ,, to which compliance is promised	91

* [NOTE.—In numerous cases blocks and streets of houses are included as one inspection.]

DETAILED STATEMENT.

NATURE OF NUISANCE	Number of Informal Notices Sent Out.	Number of Statutory Notices Sent Out.	Number of Notices Complied with.	Number of Notices Compliance Promised.	REMARKS.
Obstructed private drains	61		61		
Drains structurally defective	6		3	1	
No drainage	9	5	5	2	
Foul slop channels	147		147		
Waste pipes connected direct to sewers ...	1		1		
Untrapped waste pipes	2		2		
Insanitary water closets	1		1		
,, Privies	20		16	4	
,, Ashpits (not including open) ...	20		8	12	
,, Ash-closets	2		2		
,, Urinals	1		1		
,, Washhouses	1		1		
Foul cesspools	3		3		The same cesspool in each case.
No privy and ashpit	1			1	
Privy and ashpit not accessible for cleansing ...	3				
Contents of ashpits on fire	2		2		
Dangerous private manhole	1				
Throwing slops into streets, into ashpits, etc. ...	17		15		
Foul ditches	2			2	

Stream pollution	6		3		The same stream and cause in each case.
Throwing rubbish into streets	3		3		
Manure heap too near highway	1		1		
Smoke nuisance	1		1		
Unsafe buildings	2		1	1	
Houses in defective condition	88		13 *(See Remarks.)*	55	(1) 2 one-room tenements converted into one house. (2) 2 back-to-back houses converted into one house. (3) 1 house gutted and renewed. (4) 1 house repaired. (5) 1 house closed by owner for repairs. (6) 1 house closed by owner. (7) 2 houses, owner undertakes to permanently close in May, 1912, at end of lease. (8) 3 houses pulled down by owner to rebuild. (9) 55 houses, owners promise demolition as soon as they complete the erection of new houses to replace these.
Defective spouting	18		12	6	
„ roofs	11		11		
Houses without through ventilation	13				
Damp houses	2		2		
Obstructive building	1	1	1		
Dirty houses	10	1	9	1	
Unpaved yards	28		2		
Unsatisfactory water supply	7		5		Medical Officer of Health instructed by Council to take samples in remaining two cases.
Overcrowding	23	3	16	4	
Registered cow-byres not kept clean	4		4		Same byre in each case. Water supply now laid into byre.
Nuisance caused by pig-keeping	1		1		
„ „ „ dead carcase	1		1		
Slaughter house improperly ventilated ...	1			1	
Back streets in bad condition	23	6	9	1	
Totals	544	16	363	91	

Infectious Diseases.

Number of	Scarlet Fever cases dealt with during the year ...	52
,,	,, Typhoid Cases dealt with during the year	5
,,	,, Diptheria cases dealt with during the year	5
,,	,, Infected Houses	47
,,	,, Houses Disinfected to date after recovery of patients	40

Miscellaneous.

Defective sewers re-laid or repaired during the year ...	7
Drains tested	16
Privies converted into Water-closets	5

Notices were served and all Registered Cow-byres limewashed twice during the year.

All workshops were inspected.

On January 10th and 11th, 1911, poison was laid for the destruction of rats, in accordance with the request contained in a L.G.B. Circular.

WM. J. COULSON,

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

Cramlington U.D. Council.

January 3rd, 1912.